

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL XVI—17th YEAR

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1909

NO. 12

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Citizens Petition Board to Ask Land Company to State Its Position as to Ownership of Streets

All the City Trustees were present at the meeting of the Board of last Monday evening.

A petition was presented to the Board signed by eighty-four citizens of this city as follows:

South San Francisco, March 5, '09
To the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco, California—
Sirs: We, the undersigned, herein petition the following demands:

First—That Ordinance No. 16 shall be declared null and void until such time as the City of South San Francisco has a first-class sewer system and that there be amendments made in said ordinance.

Second—That the Board of Trustees get a written statement from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company of South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California, signed by the presiding vice-president and secretary of said company, before a notary public, giving the City of South San Francisco the right to all streets and sidewalks in said city that are now opened or may become open, and that said city shall have the right to grant franchises of all kinds and improve streets, sidewalks and alleys as they see fit; and that the said Land and Improvement Company shall not interfere in any way so long as South San Francisco is a city. This to be granted to the city within ninety days from date.

Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee Gaerdes, moved that the petition be placed on file.

Trustee McSweeney, seconded by Trustee Edwards, moved as an amend-

ment that Plumbing Ordinance No. 16 be amended so as to not go into effect until one year after its passage.

After considerable discussion the amendment was adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Trustees Edwards, Gaerdes, McSweeney and Hynding. Noes—Trustee Hickey.

Trustee McSweeney then moved that the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company be asked in a communication by Clerk Smith to define its position in reference to the streets of this city, fee simple, franchise privileges, etc., in writing.

This motion received no second.

Trustee Edwards moved that this matter be laid over one week, stating that the directors of the company had held an annual meeting on the same afternoon (Monday) and that the company should be given a reasonable time to state its position in this matter.

The motion by Trustee Edwards was adopted.

A communication was received from the Morgan Oyster Company, asking if any of its land was included in the incorporated limits of this city. The matter was referred to City Attorney Styles to investigate and report at next meeting.

A communication was received from the local power and light company in reference to the expense of furnishing lights along Linden and San Bruno Avenues, stating that the matter had been referred to its finance committee, and later the Board would be given a figure.

A communication was received from the Union Tea Company of San Fran-

SAFE BLOWN UP AT THE SIX-MILE HOUSE

Early this morning burglars entered the Palm Saloon at the Six-Mile House on the San Bruno Road, about four miles north of this city and blew up the safe. The noise made by the explosion aroused the neighborhood.

The burglars were seen as they ran away, and several shots were fired at them. They apparently started in the direction of this city, as San Francisco officers were here about 4 o'clock this morning looking for them, but no trace of the would-be safe robbers could be found.

No further particulars could be learned at the time of going to press.

San Francisco inclosing a check for \$2 and stating that it was sent to pay a merchants' license for three months.

Clerk Smith, in explanation, stated that he had made out the license as requested and had turned it over to Marshal Kneese to deliver to the company's alleged place of business at the Gaffney grocery store on Railroad Avenue, who found there was no sign of the Union Tea Company and no stock of goods and did not deliver the license.

The matter was referred to City Attorney Styles to investigate and report at next meeting.

Trustee McSweeney, for the street committee, reported that the repairs on the Grand Avenue extension and a bridge on the Mission road near Baden station had been made.

Street Superintendent Kneese was ordered to put sewer pipe in the trench dug several weeks ago on Maple, between Miller and Grand Avenues, to drain a water hole in Miller Avenue.

Citizen C. F. Hamsher made an interesting talk to the Trustees and citizens present on a simple and inexpensive plan for repairing and rounding up dirt roads, and suggested that the plan be used in improving Grand Avenue. He exhibited a circular showing illustrations of roads before and after being improved by this plan.

At this point City Attorney Styles thanked the board for appointing him to the position as attorney and assured the board and the citizens present that it would be his utmost endeavor to merit the confidence that had been placed in him.

Attorney Henry Ward Brown made a report as to what he had done at Sacramento in endeavoring to have an annexation bill in the Legislature killed, and also in the matter of getting a rebate from this county of money due this city by reason of its becoming incorporated.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Southern Pacific passenger depot. The first course of stone has been laid, doors and window frames have been placed and considerable of the brick work erected. Several of the officials of the company were here on Thursday inspecting the work.

SUPERVISORS ON TRIAL AT REDWOOD CITY

Jury of Twelve Selected Out of Venire of Seventy-five—Testimony Practically Same as in Bullock Case

The trial of Supervisors Coleman and Blackburn and Ex-Supervisors Eikenkotter and Debenedetti started last Monday morning in the Superior Court at Redwood City, Judge M. T. Dooling presiding in place of Superior Judge Buck of this county, who was disqualified to act in the case.

The special venire of jurymen who had been selected by Elisor Perry Eyre were present for examination as to their qualifications to act as jurors.

On the opening of court, Attorney W. H. Linforth asked that the defense be given a half-hour's time to examine the list of jurors, as they had received a list of the names only a few minutes before court opened.

Judge Dooling granted the request.

At 10:30 the examination of the venire was proceeded with.

After close questioning by Deputy Attorney-Generals Benjamin and Cobb for the prosecution and Attorneys Linforth and Ross for the defense and challenges by both sides and some being excused from attendance by Judge Dooling, all day Monday, five jurymen were finally selected.

The examination continued all day Tuesday and Wednesday morning, when a jury acceptable to both sides was completed, as follows: W. P. Dempsey of San Mateo Park, K. S. Murray and W. H. Lipp, Jr., of Redwood City, G. A. Beebe of San Mateo, V. Michel of Menlo Park and J. Culbert, William Edwards, J. Rehe, P. A. Hans, A. R. Hanscom, John Strang and A. J. Gigerich of Burlingame.

On the opening of court Wednesday afternoon, after the reading of the accusations against the supervisors, Attorney Benjamin made a brief address to the jury and outlined the facts he intended to prove.

Attorney Benjamin drew attention to the fact that the officials were not indicted by the Grand Jury, but were merely accused of misconduct, the penalty of which was dismissal from office. In consequence of this, Benjamin then moved the court to dismiss the cases against ex-Supervisors Eikenkotter and Debenedetti, on the ground that as they had been out of office since January last no way could be found to punish them if found guilty.

The motion for dismissal was granted by Judge Dooling.

The witnesses for both sides during Wednesday afternoon and Thursday were the same and gave practically the

same testimony as they did in the Bullock trial, with the exception of Theodore Kytka, handwriting expert, and D. E. Graham, building expert, both of San Francisco, who testified Thursday afternoon as witnesses for the prosecution.

Expert Kytka testified that the rough minute entry about the extra court house contract was erased by a pencil before the letter "E", which had been used as a check mark, was written. He also testified that the writing on the contract was made by Miss Annie Gillis, the stenographer for District Attorney Bullock.

Considerable time was taken up on Thursday afternoon with the evidence of D. E. Graham, building expert, who examined the court house dome at the request of the supervisors and prepared a report showing what work would be necessary to strengthen it.

He identified his report to the Board of Supervisors, in which he stated that the repairs to the dome could be accomplished for about \$1200, and with other alterations which he had verbally suggested the work would cost \$3000.

The witness at times while testifying and conferring with Judge Dooling, endeavored to illustrate his technical testimony by making drawings on paper and placing jurymen's hats on the judge's rostrum.

While testifying, Mr. Graham created considerable amusement for those present.

The witnesses who testified Friday were H. C. Boss, President of the Ransome Concrete Company of Oakland, who gave technical testimony about concrete construction; D. Mackenzie, superintendent of construction of the court house, who stated that 4187 pounds of steel beams were used

(Continued on Page 5)

BURGLARS MAKE BIG HAUL.

Franz Kalowska, who resides at 208 Mound Street, and is employed in the Frank Tannery, has always had a strong disapproval of banks as a place in which to keep money. For the past three years he has acted as his own banker, and during that time has succeeded in accumulating \$385, which he kept concealed on the top shelf of a clothes closet at his home. Saturday night Kalowska and his wife were out for an hour and during their absence the house was entered and the whole amount of the family savings stolen. Mrs. Kalowska says that an attempt was made to enter the house a few nights previously, but the would-be burglars were scared off. Sheriff Chatham is working on the case and is doing his best to find a clue, but thus far has met with little success. It is believed that Kalowska during a moment of indiscretion told of his plethoric sack to some of his cronies, who planned the robbery.—Redwood City Times Gazette, Mar. 13, 1909.

No use keeping the money in the house, and taking the risk of theft. Put it in the

Bank of South San Francisco

JESSE W. LILIENTHAL, President
C. F. HAMSHER, Cashier

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Office: - With Wells, Fargo & Co.
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South San Francisco Railroad Time Table

BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:13 A. M.
7:23 A. M.
7:43 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:03 A. M.
8:43 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
9:23 A. M.
10:08 A. M.
12:53 P. M.
3:01 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
5:23 P. M.
7:03 P. M.
7:13 P. M.

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:57 A. M.
8:37 A. M.
10:57 A. M.
11:57 A. M.
2:18 P. M.
3:37 P. M.
4:37 P. M.
5:57 P. M.
6:47 P. M.
12:02 P. M.
(Theatre Train)

SHUTTLE SERVICE

From San Francisco via Valencia Street and to San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff.

6:30 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
10:15 A. M.
(Sunday only)
11:50 A. M.
(Sunday only)
12:40 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
4:20 p. m.
6:20 p. m.
7:19 p. m.
(except Sunday)

From San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff and to San Francisco via Valencia Street.

5:50 a. m.
(except Sunday)
9:50 A. M.
(Sunday only)
10:20 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
11:35 A. M.
(Sunday only)
2:30 P. M.
5:25 p. m.
(except Sunday)
6:25 p. m.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mails leave Post Office twenty minutes before trains.

* NORTHBOUND DISPATCH.

8:03 A. M.
12:13 P. M.
3:43 P. M.
7:13 P. M.

† SOUTHBOUND DISPATCH.

6:57 A. M.
11:57 A. M.
3:17 P. M.

* Mails from south arrive.

† Mails from north arrive.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—A. Hynding (President), H. Gaerdes, H. Edwards, Thos. Hickey, D. McSweeney.

Clerk.....W. J. Smith
Treasurer.....C. L. Kauffmann
Recorder.....A. McSweeney
Marshal.....H. W. Kneese
Deputy Marshal.....W. P. Acheson
Garbage Collector.....A. F. Schmidt
Poundmaster.....J. Welch

BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. D. B. Plymire (President), E. E. Cunningham, Wm. Hickey, E. N. Brown, Geo. Kneese (Secretary).

SCHOOL TRUSTEES—Duray Smith, Chas. Robinson, J. Kelly.

County Officials

Judge Superior Court.....G. H. Buck
Treasurer.....P. P. Chamberlain
Tax Collector.....C. L. McCracken
District Attorney.....J. J. Bullock
Assessor.....C. D. Hayward
County Clerk.....Joseph H. Nash
County Recorder.....John F. Johnston
Sheriff.....Robert Chatham
Auditor.....Henry Underhill
Superintendent of Schools.....Roy Cloud
Coroner and Public Adm.....Dr. H. G. Plymire
Surveyor.....James B. Neuman
Health Officer.....D. B. Plymire, M. D.

Officials—First Township

Supervisor.....James T. Casey
Justice of the Peace.....A. McSweeney
Constable.....Bob Carroll
Postmaster.....E. E. Cunningham

Her First Cure.

By EDNA BRITT.

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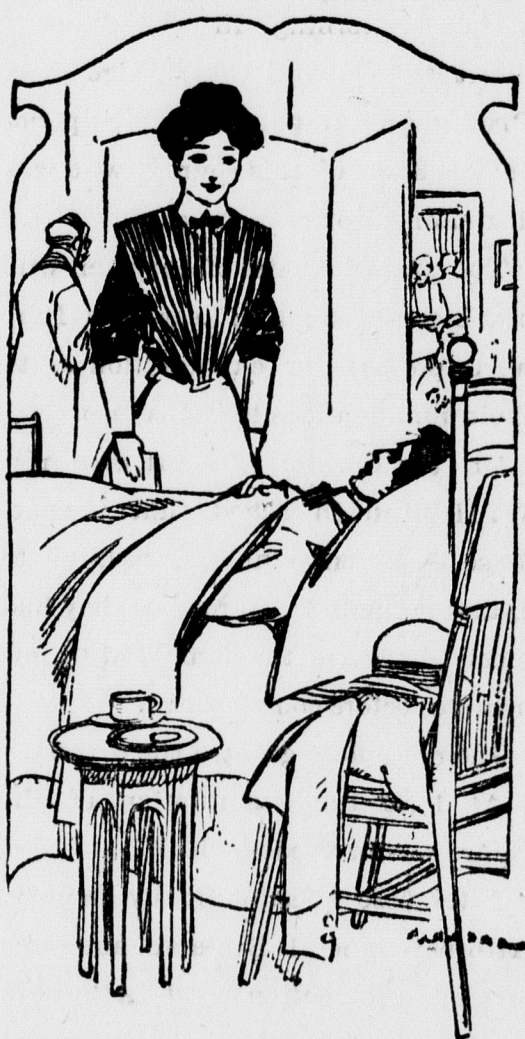
There were hoarse cries from the hurrying throng, a groan of horror and then a rush toward the spot where a dusty, huddled heap lay in the roadway. The white faced driver reined in his horses in response to the threatening demand of the cooler headed among the spectators.

Presently a blue coated figure pressed through the throng, to emerge again and hurry toward the police box.

Then an ambulance came, and the crowd gave three cheers for the doctor when it was seen that it was the new woman interne of the Emergency hospital, and they watched with interest her handling of her first case.

"Women doctors are more sympathetic than men," commented one man to another as they noted the relief with which the slender white clad woman announced that the man was not badly hurt. "A man doctor would bundle him into the wagon and rush him off to the hospital and cut off his leg soon's he got him there."

The other nodded wisely, and then as the patient was slipped on the



"I WISH I COULD STAY HERE FOREVER," SAID DAVID.

stretcher and lifted into the wagon they departed, to tell that they had seen that new woman doctor the papers were full of and that she was a "beaut."

In the latter statement they were eminently correct, for Dr. Katherine Roberts was more than good looking. She was one woman in a thousand, with classical features and a wealth of color that betokened perfect health.

In fashionable drawing rooms she could have created a sensation had she elected to become a society bud. But Katherine Roberts had some very decided notions, and one of these was that she wished to be a successful physician.

She had taken the ambulance run that was a part of the duty of every interne, and she welcomed the experience, though she found it rather disconcerting when her first call was to attend the man she had refused to marry only the night before.

They were almost at the hospital before Belknap was restored to consciousness and looked up to encounter Katherine's eager glance.

"You are all right," she said reassuringly as his glance turned to a question. "You thought you could get across the street in front of a team, but you didn't quite manage it. There are no bones broken, but you have been pretty badly shaken up, and you had better stay in the hospital for a day or two. You will be better looked after than you can be at your boarding house."

"You bet I'll stay," assented Belknap, and Katherine smiled.

"You will find the house surgeon a charming fellow," she went on. "I think I have introduced you to him—Dr. Santley?"

"I know him," groaned David. "But I thought that I was going to have you for a physician."

"I am on the ambulance," she reminded, then, relenting, "I'll try to drop in now and then."

The stopping of the ambulance brought the talk to a halt, and a couple of orderlies half carried Belknap to the emergency ward, where his cuts were dressed and bandaged, and then he was put to bed, and an opiate was administered.

It was late in the afternoon when he woke up again, and presently Kath-

erine came in to see how he was getting along. With deft fingers she adjusted the bandages, making them easier, and she predicted that by the morrow the patient might leave.

"I wish I could stay here forever," said David impatiently. "Now that you are on the ambulance I don't suppose that there will be any chance of seeing you unless I get hurt again."

"Oh, yes, there will be," she insisted. "And if I catch you 'throwing fits' like 'Pete the Fake,' just to get a few days in the hospital, I shall have to give you the most dreadful medicines."

"I'll take them if you give them to me," declared Belknap, and the pretty doctor frowned.

"I think that I shall have to hold you to that," she said, nodding her head wisely. "If you will promise to follow my prescription I can guarantee a complete cure."

"Shall I need treatment after I leave the hospital?" he asked hopefully. "Santley said that the cuts were superficial and that he would put some plaster on them in the morning."

"You are in need of other treatment."

"That's right," admitted David. "It's heart trouble, Kathie, and you are the only physician who can cure me, and you do not seem to understand the case."

"I think I do," she said gravely, "but it is an affection of the head, not the heart, David. You think that you want me, but it is merely a thought."

"You have the wrong diagnosis," insisted David. "It is heart trouble. I have no head trouble."

"I will be prepared to admit that—and perhaps change my treatment—when I have proved my own diagnosis wrong," said Katherine smilingly. "Will you try my treatment for, say, three months, David?"

"If you will admit error at the end of that time," he agreed promptly, and they shook hands over it in the grave fashion that had been theirs ever since they were children together. Katherine felt much relieved.

When David shook hands on a thing it was his promise that it should be done, and, though he scowled over the scrap of blue paper that Katherine thrust into his hand as he left the hospital in the morning, he determined to try it. It was one of the hospital prescription blanks and read:

"Take Helen Weygant to the theater at least once a week. If she won't go, take some one else."

"It's for Kathie's sake," he told himself as he wrote an invitation to Miss Weygant and a note to Kathie to report his progress. Both girls smiled over their notes, but from wholly different causes.

In the weeks that followed Katherine was busy with the ambulance calls, but not too busy to follow the progress of her special patient, and she was not at all surprised when one day the jubilant announcement of an engagement was made over the telephone.

"Nell and I are awfully obliged to you for curing me," explained David jubilantly. "Your first cure was quick and complete, Kathie."

"I'm a homeopathist," explained the smiling girl. "Like cures like, you know."

"And causes liking," suggested David as he hung up the receiver and turned to the blushing girl who stood beside him.

Really a Compliment.

Aaron Bancroft, the father of the historian, was a Massachusetts clergyman who revolted against the Calvinism of the day. The young minister found himself held at arm's length by the surrounding clergy. In "The Life and Letters of George Bancroft" Mr. M. A. DeW. Howe quotes the following item from the old minister's "Memoranda":

An honest but not very intelligent farmer of my parish some ten years ago accosted me in this manner:

"Well, Mr. Bancroft, what do you think the people of the old parish say of you now?"

I answered, "I hope something very good."

"They say: 'If we find fault with him he does not mind it at all, and if we praise him he does not mind it, but keeps steadily on his own way. We therefore have concluded that it is best to let him alone.'"

The farmer mentioned the fact as a subject of laughter, but I thought and still think that, taking the declaration in its bearings, it was the prettiest compliment I have received through my whole life.

"TELL PUBLIC I'M DEAD."

"'Twill Save Trouble," Dramatist G. B. Shaw Told Inquirer After Health.

George Bernard Shaw, the dramatist, critic and Socialist, who was to have delivered a lecture the other night in London before the Fabian society, was unable to keep his engagement owing to illness.

In reply to a note inquiring as to the state of his health Mr. Shaw said: "Inform the public that I am dead. It will save a great deal of trouble."

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FOR SALE OR RENT

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Just received the most stunning

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES and
CLEVER NOVELTIES IN THE NEWEST EFFECTS

All goods guaranteed
strictly ALL WOOL

My garments are tailored in a thorough manner and have character and style.

PRICES ARE RIGHT

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April 30th, 1909

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From Chicago	\$33.00
St. Louis	30.50
New Orleans	30.50
Omaha	25.00
Kansas City	25.00
Fort Worth	25.00
New York	50.00
Baltimore	50.00
Boston	51.45
Buffalo	42.00
Philadelphia	49.75
Cleveland	39.20

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G. W. HOLSTON, Agent, South San Francisco, or
E. SHILLINGBURG, Div. Pass. Agt., San Jose, Cal.

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240-244 GRAND AVENUE

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Complete Line of Hardware, Paints and Oils

Furniture, Stoves and Ranges

Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes

Staple and Fancy Groceries. Feed and Millstuffs

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the City of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city.

The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to Town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people; an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

The completion of the Bay Shore Tunnels has placed South San Francisco on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

With the completion of the Dumbarton Bridge and Cutoff, now rapidly being constructed, South San Francisco will have all railroads which center in San Francisco passing through its midst.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Baden Brick Company, Pacific Jupiter Steel Company, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller White Lead Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, and other enterprises, all of which are in full operation to-day. The American Smelting and Refining Company has purchased over 300 acres of land in South San Francisco for the purpose of erecting a great plant, which they estimate will cost upwards of \$5,000,000. The Doak Sheet Steel Company has purchased a large tract of land and has already commenced the construction of a large rolling mill. Other factories have recently made purchases, and South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.
South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

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BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

SLAUGHTERERS OF

CATTLE
HOGS
SHEEP
and
CALVES

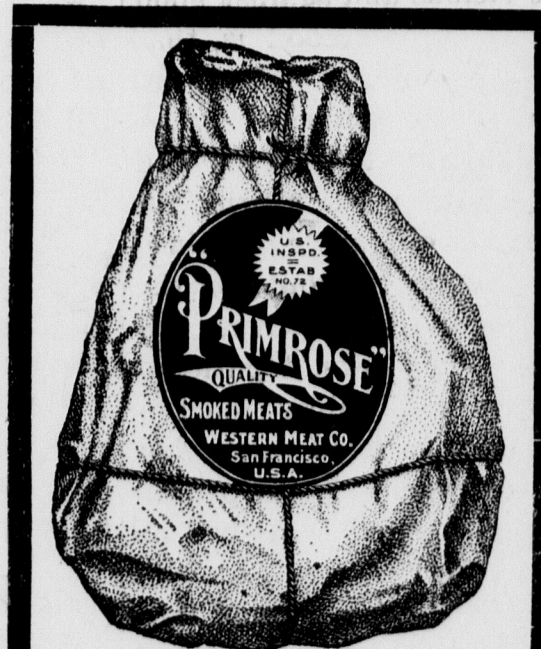
PRIMROSE HAMS AND BACON

GOLDEN GATE PURE LARD

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County, - - - - - California



THE ENTERPRISE

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year, in advance.....\$2 00
 Six Months ".....1 00
 Three Months ".....50

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office on Linden Avenue near Bank.

SATURDAY..... MARCH 20, 1909.



THE new judicial district to be established in the First Township by the pending ordinance will include the territory from the county line at Ocean View to Holy Cross Cemetery. The rapid increase of population in the First Township has made a division of the township into two districts with a justice court for each a necessity.

THE comments of this paper in its last issue upon the bill increasing the salaries of certain officials in this county were made upon the bill as it stood after its first amendment. The bill has since been twice amended, and has passed the Assembly. The amended bill makes a total increase of \$4100 only, instead of an increase of \$11,200, provided in the original bill. In so far as the increase of salaries above is concerned, the amended bill is a moderate measure. Our criticism of the bill was not aimed so much at the increase of the salaries, as at its failure to provide a well regulated and equitable salary measure. Notwithstanding the reductions made by the amendments, we still regard the bill as a mere temporary make-shift affair, which entirely fails to reach or cure the evils of the existing salary law.

There are certain principles which constitute the ground work of a just and well regulated salary law. The first of these is that all salaries should be for an absolute fixed and stated sum, and that all fees should be paid into the public treasury. This feature is fundamental. The fee compensation system is vicious and against good government. The second is, that the pay of all public officials should be commensurate with the services rendered, the rate to be fixed and governed by the market price for services of like character and kind, and that the hours should be the same as required in private employment. The clerks, deputies or subordinates of public officials should also have fixed salaries or pay, and over such pay the principal or superior should have had no control whatever.

With such a system, should it be found that say \$200 per month was the prevailing average price paid in the business world for first class clerks, such compensation would be the maximum for all officials whose duties were purely clerical. For positions such as sheriff, assessor, district attorney, superintendent of schools and surveyor, such rule would not and should not apply. These are, in our opinion, the principles which should govern in the framing of a salary law.

When the amendment to such a bill, or any salary bill is contemplated we hold that the entire

question, in all its details, should be made an issue and thoroughly discussed before the people and the attitude of legislative candidates regarding such measure ascertained and declared.

Such a course would certainly be better than allowing the political bosses and the Board of Supervisors in conjunction with other county officials to formulate and recommend the salary schedules, and ask the people's representatives to enact such schedules into law.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Castro has lost his title; but the death grip on that sixty millions is still undisturbed.

Little Serbia's frantic appeal for a big brother to pummel Austria has fallen on deaf ears.

A pretty New Jersey girl was killed by a trolley car while running away from a kiss. This should be sufficient warning.

Not only Alphonso, but most of the other European kings would like to be able to fly when they wish.

"To Hodgenville: Greetings," says the Louisville Courier-Journal. Yes, so say we. Where have you been so long, Hodgenville, anyway?

The German religious sect, which has turned loose in the forest without clothing apparently stands for the naked truth.

An Ohio clergyman asserts that kissing is "intoxicating." That may give the habit a boom in States which have recently adopted prohibition.

The blacksmith, who will make his debut this week as an opera tenor in New York, should be able to make a hit in the anvil chorus.

No married man should advocate a tax on bachelors. That would be confessing an envious spirit that is no compliment to his wife.

Some conception of the expensiveness of war may be gathered when it is known that it costs as much money to fire a 12-inch gun as an editor makes in two years.

Attention is being called to the fact that the farm uplift commission worked without compensation. But think of the fresh eggs they got while visiting the farms of the nation.

"A New York preacher says the Bible has disappeared in that city," says the Bridgeport (Miss.) Post. Some philanthropist should give Gotham another Bible.

The white ant is said to lay 80,000 eggs a day. If some Luther Burbank would only secure a cross between the white ant and the hen, eggs would be plentiful enough to eat once more.

The Texas Legislature has before it a bill forbidding profanity over the telephone. If the long distance of the sweet-voiced telephone girl cannot prevent eruptive language, mere law will be but a vain vexation of spirit.

Senator Knox is the only man who was ever practically elected to a Cabinet office by both houses of Congress, but a century ago Secretary Gallatin was practically elected by the Senate to remain in the Cabinet.

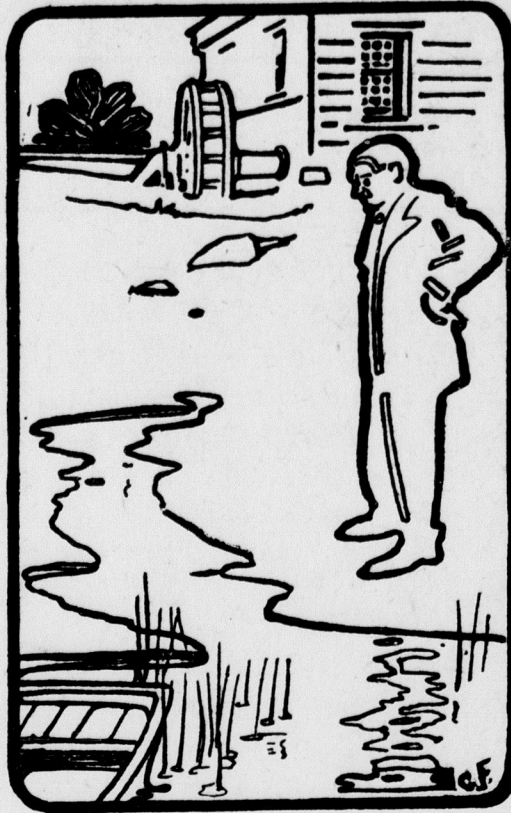
"Who are the most hopeful people in the world?" inquires the Detroit Free Press. People who convince themselves annually that "Washington is going to win the baseball pennant next time, sure."

EX-SUPERINTENDENT PAYS FOR POTATOES

On Saturday last, ex-Superintendent of the Poor Farm Al Eikerenkotter paid into the county treasury \$154 for eighty-five sacks of potatoes alleged to have been paid for by the county during the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, but shipped to ex-Superintendent Eikerenkotter in this city. In an interview with the ex-Superintendent by a representative of this paper he says that whatever potatoes he has received were paid for by himself, and as to the deficiency there is nothing to the story published in several newspapers so far as he personally is concerned.

Three or four furnished rooms for housekeeping. Apply 526 Grand Ave.*

Wabby and Weak Versus Solid and Strong.



Water can't rise above its level.

Nor can a community rise above the level of its citizenship.

If the citizens are lukewarm, limp and lazy, the town will be wishy-washy, wabby and weak.

If the citizens have VERTEBRA, VIM AND VIGOR, the town will be substantial, solid and strong.

Let's all brace up and make this town of ours a place of energy, ambition and enterprise.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The Board of Supervisors held its regular mid-month meeting at Redwood City last Monday.

On motion of Supervisor Blackburn, that portion of the minutes of the previous meeting referring to the extra stone contract of Rainey & Phillips on the court house was amended so as to include the contract price of \$1204.

Clerk Nash was directed to notify the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company that the board had passed an order allowing each supervisor a telephone, the cost of which to be charged against the county.

I. Poket was given permission to transfer his liquor license from the Vista Grande House to his own premises on the Mission Road, in the First Township.

A communication was received from John B. Rogers, chief engineer of the Ocean Shore Railroad Company, stating that the county road on San Pedro mountains was showing signs of sliding. There is about 800 feet of the road completely demolished. The slide developed at a point where the earthquake of 1906 carried the road away. He asked that the supervisor of that district investigate the matter. The communication was referred to Supervisor Casey.

A communication was received from the J. J. O'Brien Construction Company stating that it would cost \$265 to install a burglar alarm and bell system in the new court house. Referred to the court house committee.

The County Farm committee, composed of Supervisors Francis, Coleman and Casey, made a report to the board as follows: "The committee met at the County Poor Farm on Saturday, March 13th for the purpose of investigating the accusation brought against A. Eikerenkotter, regarding the removal of a washing machine, two iron beds one sack of sugar and one sack of rice. We find that the washing machine in question is on the premises. Judging from its appearance it could not be in use more than a year, at which time it was charged to the county, March 3, 1908, by Levy Bros.

"The sugar and rice, we found none of the premises who could give us any information whether it ever came there or not.

"In reference to the beds, letter here attached is self-explanatory."

The letter referred to in the above communication was from the Indianapolis Furniture Company of San Francisco and was to the effect that

twelve beds were purchased by Superintendent Eikerenkotter in December, only ten of which were shipped, the intention being to ship the remaining two beds upon their arrival with a shipment from the East.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

An ordinance was introduced by Supervisor Casey creating a new judicial township in the First Supervisor District. At the afternoon session action on the ordinance was postponed until next meeting.

Action on communications from the Visitation Valley Improvement Club and the West End Homestead Association, filed at previous meetings, were also postponed until next meeting.

Supervisor Casey was given permission to employ a surveyor to examine and report on the roadway referred to in the communication from the Ocean Shore Railroad Company.

Several claims against the county were allowed.

Considerable unfinished business was laid over until the next meeting of the board.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

Residents of South San Francisco are asked to furnish this office with any news items that they know of from time to time. There is a letter box attached to our front door, in which written items can be placed. Please write on one side of paper and sign your name to it. THE ENTERPRISE desires to print all the local happenings, and the people of South San Francisco can be of material help.

To annex or not to annex is the question in this neighborhood.

Some bad places in the San Bruno road have been repaired.

There is some talk of organizing a gun club in South San Francisco.

The usual spring painting is now going on in full blast.

Many new residences are now in course of construction in this city.

Mosquitoes are creating trouble down the bay shore. This is the place to live, where there are no mosquitoes.

Some of the pool players of this city are great. If you don't believe it, just watch 'em.

W. A. Slack, a San Francisco plastering contractor, was visiting friends in this city yesterday.

James R. Henderson, in the dredging business in San Francisco, was a visitor to this city on Wednesday.

Cashier Hamsher of the Bank of South San Francisco announces that the bank is gaining from ten to twelve new customers a month.

Adolph Jacobs, a well known merchant of this city, has returned after a two months' stay in Montana. He is much improved in health.

It won't be long before business will be humming in this promising city. There are rumors of big doings in the near future in this vicinity.

A grand concert will be given at Knowles Hall at Hillcrest to-morrow night under the direction of Mr. J. F. Pankewicz. The musical people of this city will be given a treat if they will attend.

B. D. Pike, President and A. Willit, Secretary of the Pacific Jupiter Steel Company, whose factory is located in this city, were in South San Francisco on Wednesday on business.

H. E. Mootz, of San Francisco, was in South San Francisco on Thursday making arrangements to open up a cigar manufacturing plant here. He will manufacture high-grade cigars, the "Flor de Mootz." He will employ three or four cigar makers and contemplate starting up in a short time.

A. Moni and T. Mulcahy were up before Justice McSweeney yesterday charged with catching fish near San Pedro contrary to the provisions of the State game law. Moni was fined \$20, and Mulcahy was sentenced to the county jail for a term of ninety days. The arrests were made by Deputy Sheriff Daneri, who is determined to stop the practice, which has become a menace, of catching fish contrary to law.

Ten-ride tickets are now on sale for passage between San Francisco and this place on the Southern Pacific bay shore line. They can be purchased for \$1.90 with a 60-day limit, and good for bearer, either for single or round trips. Similar tickets are also on sale in San Francisco for points as far south as Sunnyvale. These concessions have been granted by the Southern Pacific Company at the solicitation of the Peninsula Promotion League, of which W. J. Martin of this city is president.

AGITATING FOR A NEW BOULEVARD

The agitation started by the Bay Shore Improvement Club of San Francisco, whose headquarters are located near the county line, near the bay, to establish a boulevard 100 feet wide as one of the outlets of San Francisco, along the bay shore line from San Francisco into and through San Mateo County has received the indorsement of the Automobile Dealers Association. Several San Francisco Supervisors are willing to support the project if a 6 per cent grade can be secured on the steep-hillside.

Supervisor Casey of this county, on being interviewed, said he was looking into the matter and thought the building of a new boulevard along the bay shore would be of material benefit to San Mateo County.

MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE

The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago has just celebrated on "Founder's Day" the seventy-second birthday of D. L. Moody, when its trustees announced that the foundation of a new men's dormitory would be laid as soon as the frost was out of the ground.

This is the first of a group of three new buildings in contemplation, to cost about \$350,000, demanded by the growth of the Institute since Mr. Moody's death in 1899.

If anything, greater stimulus than formerly has been given to the preparation of students for foreign missionary work—over half of the last graduating class having devoted themselves to that work; but otherwise no changes have been found needful, either in the kind or method of instruction given in the English Bible, gospel music and personal evangelism in these years. It is still the policy of the Institute also to give this instruction absolutely free to Christian men and women without respect to nationality or denominational affiliations.

The active membership is vested in a Board of Trustees of which Henry P. Crowell, an influential business man of Chicago, is president and A. P. Fitt, Mr. Moody's son-in-law, secretary. Dr. Gray, the well-known bible expositor, is dean.

Wide reaching plans are in progress for the twenty-fifth anniversary in 1911.

FOR SALE

A residence lot, 50 x 140 feet; located in best part of this city; with splendid view of mountain, valley and bay. Inquire this office.

Jan. 23-19

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE, EXECUTION. C. C. P., Secs. 692-693. No. 957

Sheriff's Office, County of San Mateo, State of California.

BAUER'S LAW AND COLLECTION COMPANY, Incorporated, vs. F. A. BULL and CLARA BULL.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, of the State of California, wherein Bauer's Law and Collection Company, Incorporated, Plaintiff, and F. A. Bull and Clara Bull, Defendants, upon a judgment rendered the 10th day of February, A. D. 1909, for the sum of ninety-six dollars and eighty-five cents (\$96.85), in gold coin of the United States, besides costs and interest, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said Defendants, F. A. Bull and Clara Bull, of, and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Sub. 42, containing 4.47 acres, as designated by the certain map of Millbrae Villa Tract, filed in the office of the County Recorder of the County of San Mateo, on the 5th day of April, 1889, as shown in Map Book 1, Page 37. Therefore notice is given that I will on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of MARCH, A. D. 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, in front of the Court House door of the county of San Mateo in the town of Redwood City, in said county, sell to the highest bidder at PUBLIC AUCTION for gold coin of the United States, all the right, title, claim and interest of said Defendants F. A. Bull and Clara Bull, of, and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs.

ROBERT S. CHATHAM, Sheriff.

By F. T. BARTLETT, Under Sheriff

Dated at Redwood City, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1909.

Mar 13-19

WANTED—SUCCESS MAGAZINE requires the services of a man in San Mateo County to look after expiring subscriptions and to secure new business by means of special methods unusually effective; position permanent; prefer one with experience, but would consider any applicant with good natural qualifications; salary \$1.50 per day, with commission option. Address with references, R. C. Peacock, Room 102, Success Magazine Building, New York.

SUPERVISORS ON TRIAL AT REDWOOD CITY

(Continued from page 1)

in the dome; John F. Ford, formerly of the Redwood City Democrat and D. E. O'Keefe, editor of the Redwood City Times-Gazette, who stated that they were present at a meeting of the supervisors on September 21st last, at which time the extra court house contract is alleged to have been awarded, and that it was not moved, seconded or awarded so far as they knew.

The trial was still going on at the time THE ENTERPRISE went to press.

MAY START UP TANFORAN PARK

It is reported in the Chronicle that Thomas Williams, the well-known racing man, intends starting up racing at Tanforan Park, near this city, soon.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

F. O. E.

All interest of members connected with South City Aerie, No. 1473, centers on making the memorial exercises, to be held Sunday, March 28th, the greatest success possible. Everything connected with the service will be of first class order. The readers of THE ENTERPRISE are invited to attend the service. A complete program will be issued, a copy of which will appear in next week's ENTERPRISE.

Reactionary "Progress."

Frequently we have observed the reactionary doctrines and measures that have been urged or contended for by Mr. Roosevelt and have been hailed by the thoughtless and the sycophantic as "progressive," while, in fact, if they could be given force they would be destructive of rights and liberties essential to free institutions. And the effort to set up the doctrine of leze majesty is characteristic of the reactionary "progress" that has invited condemnation wherever the principles upon which our government and institutions rest are understood.

The Roosevelt conception of efficient government is essentially autocratic, and in his desire to "do things" he has little patience with constitutional or other restraints. His theory is that the ends justify the means, and he is so constituted that whatever ends he has in view are deemed by him to justify any means that he may employ. The good that he has worked has shrunk immeasurably when placed in the balance with the evils that he has threatened.—Milwaukee News.

African Hunting.

[R. J. Cunningham, famous African guide, says that all the hardships of African hunting are past and that luxury has taken their place.]

If you go a-hunting lions
Now in Africa afar,
You may penetrate the jungle
In a Pullman palace car.

In the very, very darkest
Part of Africa you may
Press a button for the porter,
Who will bring you vin frappe.

All the forests are illumined
With electric lights, and so
You may roam them without danger
If a-hunting you should go.

All the hardship has departed
With the danger and distress.
All the natives dine at seven,
And they all wear evening dress.

In the thickest of the jungle,
If you care to pay the price,
You may eat a ten course dinner,
With your oysters served on ice.

And when you have slaughtered lions
And have finished for the day
You may pass the time at billiards
Or take in the latest play.
—New York World.

Mutual Surprise.

They stood beneath the mistletoe,
She was justly resentful of what he had done.

"How dare you kiss me?" she exclaimed. "I never was so surprised in all my life!"

"Neither was I," he replied contritely. "I thought it was your younger sister."—Chicago Post.

GIFTED LUNATICS.

One Faculty Strongly Developed In Many Insane Persons.

One of the most peculiar features of insanity is that occasionally one faculty, either sight, hearing, smell, taste or touch, is extraordinarily acute. Certain insane persons, insensible to every other impression, have a pronounced taste for music and can repeat with accuracy an air which they may have heard but once. Others have a recollection of form and color and display an aptitude for drawing, while more frequently one may meet with an inmate of an asylum who has a special memory for figures, dates, proper names and words generally.

There is a case on record, for instance, of an imbecile who at twenty-seven had such an extraordinary memory that he could solve the most difficult problems in arithmetic and algebra and repeat word for word long poems after once hearing them. In another case a boy of fourteen, with a defective brain, who had the greatest difficulty in learning to read, could, if allowed two or three minutes to run over a page printed in a foreign language or treating of questions of which he was ignorant, repeat the words from memory as correctly as if the book had been lying before him.

Very curious was the case of another man, a devout churchgoer, who could remember the day when every person had been buried in the parish for thirty-five years and could repeat, with unvarying accuracy, the name and age of the deceased and mourners at the funeral. And yet he was a complete fool, and outside of the line of burials he had not one idea and could not give an intelligent reply to a single question or even be trusted to feed himself.

At Earlswood asylum, England, they have records of imbeciles who could not only repeat accurately a page or more of any book which had been read years before, even though it was a book they did not understand in the least, but also of an insane person who could repeat backward what he had just read.

Another curious case is that of an imbecile who, in the first place, never failed to go to church and who on reaching home could repeat the sermon word by word, saying, "Here the minister coughed; here he stopped to blow his nose," and so on.

In another case an imbecile knew the Bible so perfectly that if you asked him where such and such a verse was to be found he could tell without hesitation and repeat the chapter.

All these instances are well authenticated, and others equally amazing and true could be added. And just as there is one sense which is sometimes wonderfully acute in persons of weak intellect, so in the case of blind people the sense of smell or hearing is often very keen.

One of the most remarkable cases on record was that of Julia Brace, a female deaf and blind mute who could distinguish brothers and sisters by smell and who recognized anybody she had met before by the same means.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A World's Fair For Canada.

"Canada probably will hold the first world's fair in its history the summer of 1912," G. A. Glines, a capitalist and financial broker of Winnipeg, Man., said at the Hotel Baltimore in Kansas City the other morning. "It will be in Winnipeg and will be on the scale of the Portland (Ore.) exposition and will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Red river valley."

A Rhymed Task Master.

In the studio of an artist on Madison avenue there is a sign that would seem suited for almost any place where there is work to do. Of course it is exceptionally well adapted to the needs of dreaming artists. It reads:

When'er a task is put to you
Don't tily sit and view it
Nor be content and wish it done—
Begin at once and do it.

In this studio it was of course artistically printed and framed. Within view of the motto every one was hard at work, and the man who sat nearest said it never gave him a moment's rest. He could not look at an unfinished job without seeing or hearing the jingle of the rhyme.—New York Press.

Why He Didn't Rise.

It was married men's night at the revival meeting. "Let all you husbands who have troubles on your minds stand up!" shouted the emotional preacher at the height of his spasm. Instantly every man in the church rose to his feet except one.

"Aha!" exclaimed the preacher, peering out at this lone sinner, who occupied a chair near the door and apart from the others. "You are the one in a million."

"It ain't that," piped back this one helplessly as the rest of the congregation turned to gaze suspiciously at him. "I can't get up. I'm paralyzed!"

NIAGARA FALLS BARE

For One Whole Day the Rocky Precipice Was Dry.

THE WATER CEASED TO FLOW

This Curious Phenomenon Occurred on March 31, 1848—Terrified the People In the Vicinity—Return of the Torrent and the Cause of the Stoppage.

In the early spring of 1848 occurred a natural phenomenon so strange, so sudden and so stupendous that the older inhabitants of western New York still speak of it with awe and wonder. This phenomenon was nothing else than the running dry of Niagara falls. The story is seldom recounted now, but it was a nine days' wonder for the whole country when it appeared in the newspapers. For the first time in history the roar of the grandest cataract in America was hushed.

In the early morning of March 31, 1848, people living in the vicinity of the falls were awakened by a peculiar hush, as startling in its suddenness and intensity as the most thunderous explosion could have been. Many dressed and hastened outdoors, urged by a conviction that something appalling had happened or was about to happen. Some thought the end of the world was at hand. Others imagined that they had grown suddenly deaf. Still others thought that the hush preceding a terrific hurricane had fallen upon the air. All were oppressed with a feeling of profound awe and dread.

It was soon discovered, however, that the cessation of the roar of the falls was the sole cause of this common panic. As the dim light of early morning grew stronger the people were able to see the almost bare precipice of the falls, over which but a short time before thousands of tons of water had been pouring. Only here and there small streams, constantly growing smaller, now trickled down the face of the towering wall. Above the falls, instead of the rushing, foaming river, only a naked channel, studded with black and jagged rocks, appeared. The bed of the river was practically exposed from shore to shore, except for small streams, like mountain brooks, running slowly to the verge of the precipice. The spectators could hardly believe their eyes.

Some remarkable feats were performed on that day when Niagara ran dry. People walked from the Canadian side of the river, along the edge of the frightful precipice, nearly as far as Goat island on the American side and never even wet their feet. Some went exploring in the river bed above the falls and discovered a number of ancient gun barrels, lost probably by sportsmen up the river in long gone days and still after the rotting away of their stocks slowly forced down stream by the current. Caves and curious formations in the rocks were discovered, the existence of which had never been suspected before.

All that day, March 31, 1848, Niagara falls remained dry, and people who remained up until late at night, expecting to see a change, went to bed without witnessing it. But in the early morning of April 1 the familiar thunder of the great cataract was once more heard, and every one knew that the mysteriously drained river bed was again pouring its flood over the falls.

Now for the explanation of this strange phenomenon. It proved to be, after all, very simple. The winter of 1847 and 1848 had been one of extreme severity. Ice of such thickness had never been known as formed on Lake Erie that season. When the break-up came, toward the end of March, a strong northeast wind was blowing, which piled the great fields of ice in floes and then in banks as high as miniature icebergs. Toward night on March 30 the wind suddenly changed to the opposite direction and increased to a terrific gale, which hurled back the piled up ice and drove it into the entrance of Niagara river with such force that a huge and almost impenetrable dam was formed. For a whole day the source of the river was stopped up, and the stream was drained of its supply. By the morning of the 31st the river was practically dry, and thus for twenty-four hours the roar of Niagara falls was stilled. Then in the early morning of April 1 the ice pack gave way under the tremendous pressure from above, and the long restrained volume of water rushed down and reclaimed its own.—Exchange.

Letting the Cat Out.

"What would you do if papa should die, Charlie?" asked the father before a room full of company.

"Send away the ugly nurse girl and get the pretty one ag'in!"—London Tit-Bits.

EDISON'S NEW BATTERY.

Inventor Says It Will Revolutionize Surface Car Traffic.

Thomas A. Edison recently declared that he was about to revolutionize surface car traffic by means of his perfected storage battery.

It is the opinion of the inventor that tests which he contemplates making on the Third Avenue line in New York in the spring will prove that future traction investments will consist solely in the purchase of cars, the battery equipment and the erection of comparatively cheap charging stations in addition to the laying of rails.

"I have been working on the storage battery for a number of months with the idea in mind of avoiding the heavy investment which goes with each venture of the kind nowadays," said Mr. Edison. "A generating station which must remain practically idle most of the night is naturally a drain on the resources of any company, and after I have demonstrated the commercial practicability of the storage battery I have no doubt that future investments will confine themselves to the battery system."

"I have made no changes in the battery which I perfected years ago. The elements are the same—nickel, with an alkali reaction—but I have made those improvements that are bound to follow steady experimentation till now I am convinced that I have the battery that is needed. I am satisfied I could put a car into service today that would run a whole day without recharging, but there will be practical tests for a couple of months in New York."

PLAN TO VIVIFY THE SOUTH.

Million Dollar Building to Be Erected In Washington to Exhibit Products.

The executive committee of the southern commercial congress recently began its campaign for vivifying the south in a business way by calling for subscriptions to aid in erecting a million dollar building in Washington which is to be used as headquarters for the congress, says an Atlanta dispatch. A large hall of the proposed building is to be used for keeping on exhibition the products of the south. As the result of a call for subscriptions \$25,000 was at once pledged.

Fifteen states are to take part in the movement, and the promoters say there will be no trouble in securing the million dollars needed. The plan involves the practical establishment in Washington of a southern department of commerce and labor, managed by practical business men, directed to the development of the south's resources rather than the exploitation of localities, directing immigration to the whole section rather than to a single community and bringing to the attention of investors from other sections the opportunities offered by the south.

FIVE DAYS A WEEK'S WORK.

New Plan Being Tried to Shorten Working Days.

A rather novel experiment in connection with employees' hours of labor is being tried by the Curtis Publishing company of Philadelphia. Not only have they adopted and put into effect the forty-eight hour week throughout their mechanical departments, but instead of the conventional schedules under which this time is distributed over six working days the total of forty-eight hours' work will hereafter be done in the five days from Monday to Friday, inclusive.

The employees in the mechanical departments of the business will by this change have all day Saturday and Sunday for recreation and rest. The result of the innovation from the employers' standpoint is being watched with considerable interest by other concerns in the same line of business.

TIN HORN WARNING.

Novel Plan of Campaign In Illinois Town to Frustrate Burglars.

Should a stranger in Lake Bluff, Ill., which has recently been the scene of many robberies, incur the suspicion of any woman resident hereafter she will rush to a second story window and fire five shots from a revolver and then begin to toot a tin horn she has been instructed to buy. Her women neighbors will open windows and toot their horns.

The man nearest the fire bell will start it ringing, and the church bells will be rung. By this time the town policemen and new town bloodhound will be rushing forth. The citizens' committee lately formed is responsible for these instructions.

Learning without politeness makes a disagreeable pedant, and politeness without learning makes a superficial, frivolous puppy.—Chesterfield.

QUIPS ON ROOSEVELT

Diversified Comment on the Retirement of the President.

VIEWS FROM MANY SECTIONS.

Breezy Criticisms of the Policies, Doctrines and Measures That He Has Urged—Flings at His African Hunting Expedition.

There are those scornful persons who would have liked to see the 4th of March set apart as a holiday for national rejoicing.—Boston Herald.

May Be a Reality.

The "head of the universe" job for ex-President Roosevelt that was started as a joke bids fair to become a reality.—Los Angeles Times.

"Silent Theodore."

The humorist who gave Admiral Evans the nickname of "Fighting Bob" would probably suggest calling Roosevelt "Silent Theodore."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Strenuous Work.

By making an excursion into the wilds of Africa Mr. Roosevelt will be cutting out some strenuous work for the clipping bureaus.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Relief For Loeb.

Secretary Loeb laid down the burdens of official life March 4. Those who imagine that Loeb did not lay down much miss it by thousands of tons.—Kansas City Journal.

Mental Massage.

California is at it again in the matter of Asiatic exclusion. What shall we do with her now that we no longer have a Roosevelt to give her "mental massage?"—New York World.

Will Still Be In Demand.

Ex-President Roosevelt's likeness will no doubt some day adorn our bank notes. But that won't deter malefactors of great wealth from accumulating them.—Philadelphia Record.

No Hard Feelings.

An escort of 1,000 New Yorkers for the retiring president was a convincing assurance that the big city cherishes no hard feelings toward the Roosevelt policy regime.—Washington Star.

Last of a Noted Paragraph.

We do not expect to see hereafter in the news from Washington the customary paragraph reading, "The president took an eight mile walk in the pouring rain this afternoon, accompanied by two secret service men."—Boston Globe.

Effect on the Country.

How will the country feel now that Colonel Roosevelt is no longer president? One answer is that it will feel like the city man who went to the country to gain perfect rest and couldn't sleep because there was no noise!—New York American.

Inauguration Courtesies.

Ex-President Roosevelt went directly from the inauguration ceremonies to the railway station for the purpose of taking a train bound northward, but not, we may add, because he had any fear that he might have been unwelcome if he had returned to the White House to get his valise.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Industrial Demolition.

Our neighbor, the Outlook, in announcing the relation Mr. Roosevelt is about to assume to that publication, says that "the beginning of the twentieth century has been characterized by a movement toward industrial democracy," whatever that may mean, and that in this movement "Theodore Roosevelt has been recognized as a world leader." Some men are of the opinion that the characteristic movement of this century so far has been one of industrial demolition. Men who are close observers of passing events and are accustomed to think about what they see have been saying lately that a change has come over the minds and the mood of the people. They see in this psychologic change the promise of a prompt arrest of tendencies which Mr. Roosevelt has immensely encouraged, even if he did not initiate and set them in motion.—New York Times.

Ghost Proof House.

The haunted house in the Thomas-ton road in Winsted, Conn., in which ghosts cavort at night and which as a result had been empty for many years, has been bought for a trifle by James Farley, who has announced that he will raze the building and erect a new, ghost proof one on the site.

President Taft's Cabinet Officials

Snappy Side Lights
Will Help the Chief
Executive to Steer
the Ship of State.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THE cabinet is not provided for by the constitution, but neither is the flag. The constitution could not look after everything. The cabinet is purely an advisory board and sometimes scarcely that. It depends on the president. Some of our chief executives would listen to advice by the yard and then go ahead and do as they pleased. Others would not even listen and still do as they pleased. Yet cabinets are useful institutions. They are handy to have around as foils when the boss is trying to find out what he wants to do and as goats to take the blame if things go wrong. Every president has had at least one cabinet and some of them two or three. Roosevelt has had his official cabinet, his tennis cabinet and General Leonard Wood.

After March 4 the country will have only one living ex-president, but nobody knows how many ex-cabinet officers. Moreover, nobody cares. The average cabinet officer is an important man while on the job, but not before—or after. He is like the Scriptural wind—we hear the sound thereof, but know not whence he cometh nor whither he goeth. And, again, we do not care. So far as the national consciousness is concerned, very many of our cabinet members have emerged from oblivion and to oblivion have returned. Of the cabinet given out, though unofficially, as that to be selected by President Taft, only four members, Knox, Meyer, Hitchcock and Wilson, have what might be properly called national reputations. The other five are known only in spots.

Great Constitutional Lawyer.

Philander Chase Knox, the new secretary of state, is a McKinley find and a Roosevelt development. McKinley and Knox were in college together. At the time of his selection as attorney general Mr. Knox's appointment was widely criticized for the reason that he had been a corporation lawyer. Yet his chief fame in that office was gained in prosecuting the trusts. He proved

The chief impression he gives is one of dry intellect. His recreations are driving good horses and reading books, books, books.

Classic Scholar and Multimillionaire

Franklin MacVeagh, chosen to be the new secretary of the treasury, is a brother of Wayne MacVeagh, Garfield's attorney general, and has generally been classed as a mugwump in politics. Like Senator Knox, he was born in Pennsylvania, but is now a citizen of Chicago. He is nearly seventy years of age, is the son of a farmer, a graduate of Yale and was educated for the law, spending a year in the practice in New York city, where he helped Judge Edmunds to revise the New York statutes. A breakdown in health forced him to abandon the law, and he embarked in the grocery business in Chicago. Burned out in the great fire, he rebuilt and became president of a citizens' committee that revised the government of Chicago and practically made the present fire department. A Republican in politics, he bolted Blaine in 1884 and afterward worked with the Democrats. He declined a nomination for mayor, but afterward accepted that for United States senator and canvassed the state, but his party was a minority in the succeeding legislature. He has been at the head of various civil service, charitable and literary bodies in Chicago and served as a member of the National Civic federation. In the last campaign he abandoned Bryan and returned to the Republican party. Mr. MacVeagh is tall, spare, rather reserved, but with a ready wit. He is a combination of classic scholar and multimillionaire. He married the daughter of a bank president and has been himself chairman of the board of directors of a national bank.

Jacob McGavock Dickinson, selected by Mr. Taft as his secretary of war, is the attorney for the Illinois Central railroad. Like Mr. MacVeagh, Judge Dickinson is a Democrat who bolted

He was a rich man's son and is yet richer himself, being connected with many corporations. He was shoved into politics by a street car. There was a threat of a trolley line on his aristocratic street, and young Meyer started out to defeat the heinous thing. He fought to such good purpose that before he realized the depths to which he was sinking he found himself a member of the common council. He then went to the legislature and for three terms was speaker of the house. He wanted to go to congress, but Henry Cabot Lodge could not see it that way and gave Meyer the post of minister to Italy as a consolation prize. From that this young man went up step by step until now he is to sit in a swivel chair and watch the navy bureaucrats run Uncle Sam's big ships.

Uncle Sam's Chief Postmaster.

Massachusetts is to have two cabinet positions, the other one going to Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican national committee. Hitchcock acquired Massachusetts, however, having been born in Ohio, like other great men. He went to the Bay State because his father was a preacher and was called there. Then he (the boy) went to Harvard. Next he went to Washington as clerk for a contractor he knew, got into the agricultural department as a birdologist—that is not the official title, but it will do—took to studying law at nights, ran into George B. Cortelyou, who was doing the same thing, and, lo, he was made Cortelyou began to rise and took

Hitchcock with him, first into the department of commerce and labor, which the two of them organized, then into Republican national headquarters in the campaign of 1904, next into the postoffice department, with Cortelyou at the head and Hitchcock as his first assistant. Now he returns to it as the head. During the recent campaign Frank Hitchcock was called "the human card index," "the tower of silence" and other names that should not be printed in a moral newspaper. He is forty-two years old, well groomed, is both tall and heavy and looks like an athlete. He is no longer a bird expert, his chief study now being politicians. He has them all classified as a naturalist classifies bugs.

George W. Wickersham, the new attorney general, is the Wall street law partner of Henry W. Taft, the president elect's brother. He hails from Pennsylvania, has been an attorney for the Bran and Belmont interests in

got a preparatory education in the University of Kansas and Washburn college and graduated from Williams college in 1884. He practiced law for a time at Boonesboro, Ill., then went south and was prosecuting attorney of a county in Alabama, returned to Chicago, where he practiced two years, then went to Seattle, Wash., his present home. There he was judge of the superior court, United States court commissioner and mayor of Seattle. He is author of several lawbooks.

Fighter of Bosses.

Charles Nagel of Missouri, new secretary of commerce and labor, is a fighter of bosses, a devotee of art and a high class lawyer. He is better known among lawyers and educators than to the public at large, although he served as a member of the Missouri house of representatives and is a member of the Republican national committee. He is a native westerner, having been born in Colorado county, Tex., in 1849. In the height of the civil war the pronounced Union sentiments of his father, Dr. Herman Nagel, compelled him to remove from Texas to St. Louis. Here Charles Nagel soon entered the St. Louis high school. Graduating from there, he took a two years' course in the St. Louis Law school and then went to the University of Berlin, where he took a special course in law and political economy. Returning to St. Louis in 1873, he was admitted to the bar and soon had an active part in municipal affairs. He was for four years president of the city council of St. Louis.

If Secretary James Wilson continues to hold the agricultural portfolio until next November he will have broken the record for continuous cabinet service, which is now held by Albert Gallatin, once secretary of the treasury, who served twelve years, eight months and twenty-five days. Secretary Wilson was appointed at the outset of the McKinley administration. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835, and at the age of seventeen was brought to this country by his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa and at Iowa college. He engaged in farming and, entering state politics, was a member of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth assemblies of Iowa, being elected speaker of the assembly in his last term. He served three terms in congress.

Life in the Country.

In the country every morning of the year brings with it a new aspect of springing or fading nature, a new duty to be fulfilled upon earth and a new promise or warning in heaven. No day is without its innocent hope, its special prudence, its kindly gift and its sublime danger, and in every process of wise husbandry and every effort of contending or remedial courage the wholesome passions, pride and bodily power of the laborer are excited and exerted in happiest union. The companionship of domestic and the care of serviceable animals soften and enlarge his life with lowly charities and discipline him in familiar wisdom and unboastful fortitudes, while the divine laws of seedtime, which cannot be recalled; harvest, which cannot be hastened; and winter, in which no man can work, compel the impatience and coveting of his heart into labor too submissive to be anxious and rest too sweet to be wanton.—John Ruskin.

Cats Disguised as Snakes.

"Do you know why a cat hisses when in rage or danger?" said a nature student. "Well, sir, she hisses as a flying criminal puts on blue goggles and a false beard. With that hiss she tries instinctively to disguise herself as a snake."

"Did you ever notice the markings on a cat's tail? They are transverse, like a snake's markings. The primitive cat in the wild state lived in rather tall grass. When danger approached he hissed and at the same time put up his tail and waved it slowly. The oncomer heard that serpentine hiss. He saw the tail, and only the tail, which waved in an ominous, serpentine manner. He said 'snake in the grass' and withdrew."

"The cat of today, hissing horribly and waving to and fro his erected tail, follows ancestral precedent. It helps him not at all; nevertheless he always does it, thinking it the right thing. Is not man sometimes like the cat in this respect?"

First Fashion Show.

There will be an international wearing apparel, style and fabric show in Madison Square Garden, New York, from Aug. 14 to 21. Although the manufacture and sale of wearing apparel form the third largest industry of the United States, its members have never held any sort of trade exposition. The object of the annual show is to establish in one spot in New York, Madison Square Garden, a place where every manufacturer and buyer can meet for the inspection, purchase and sale of stock.

A laugh costs too much if it is bought at the expense of propriety.—Quintillian.

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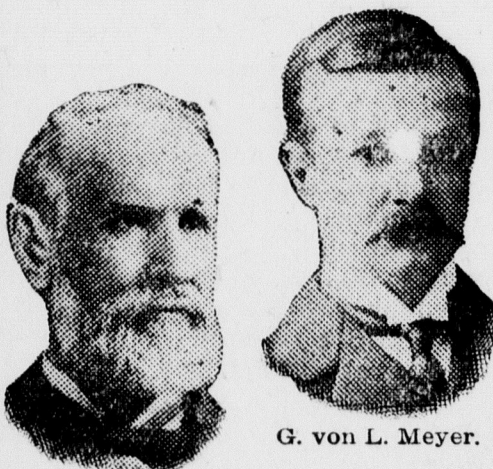
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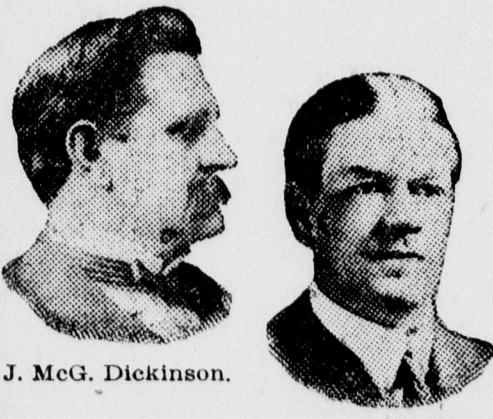
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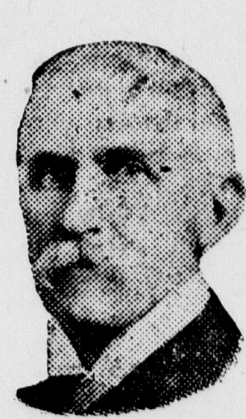
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Charles Nagel.
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Copyright, 1909, by Pach Bros.



Franklin MacVeagh



R. A. Ballinger.

New York, helped to put the suspended Knickerbocker Trust company back on its feet and is highly recommended by Senator Knox. He is known as an office lawyer, has practiced in New York for twenty years, belongs to the old school and has the highest rating in his profession as an attorney of big financial interests. With such precedents and training he may be expected not to "run amuck."

Authority on Law.

Richard A. Ballinger, Mr. Taft's secretary of the interior, was a classmate of James R. Garfield, the present holder of that portfolio. As a result Garfield tried to get him to be commissioner of the general land office, but Ballinger declined. Garfield insisted, and Mr. Ballinger at last reluctantly consented. He held the office one year and in that time reorganized it from top to bottom. He then resigned and returned to his law practice. When appointing Ballinger, Roosevelt remarked that they were getting a \$20,000 man for \$5,000. The new secretary of the interior was born in Iowa in 1858, his father having studied law with Abraham Lincoln. The son went to Kansas and embarked in the cattle business at the age of seventeen. He

Bryan, and, like MacVeagh also, he is a resident of Chicago, though accredited to Tennessee. The new war secretary is the grandson of Felix Grundy, a former attorney general of the United States, and has been himself assistant attorney general. He has also been judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, counsel of the United States before the Alaskan boundary commission and a professor of law in Vanderbilt university. He is about fifty-five years of age, served for three months in the Confederate army, graduated from the University of Tennessee and afterward studied at Leipzig and Paris. He belongs to the best of southern families.

Shoved Into Politics by a Car.

George von Lengerke Meyer, chosen for secretary of the navy, is the former postmaster general. In that position he shook things up by his persistent advocacy of postal savings banks and the parcels post. He was also minister to Italy and ambassador to Russia, where he took high rank socially and hobnobbed with royalty. In our present Washington society that sort of thing cuts ice. Mr. Meyer was born in Boston in 1858 and, of course, was graduated from Harvard.

that he could be as loyal to the government at \$8,000 a year as he had been to private concerns at \$100,000 or more. Knox served but a short time with McKinley, his great work as attorney general occurring under Theodore Roosevelt. His most notable achievements were galvanizing the anti-trust law into life, dissolving the Northern Securities merger and negotiating the purchase of the Panama canal from France. On the death of Matthew Stanley Quay he was appointed senator from Pennsylvania and was afterward elected by the legislature. In the senate, contrary to custom, he immediately became a leader and took rank as one of the great constitutional lawyers of that body. He was born in 1853 at Brownsville, Pa., the little city on the Monongahela that gave rise to James G. Blaine. Knox was educated at Mount Union college, Ohio; admitted to the bar at twenty-two, began practice at Pittsburgh, was United States district attorney in 1876-7, but resigned to form the firm of Knox & Reed, which was long a leader at the Pittsburgh bar. In appearance he is short, dapper, well dressed and polished. He talks quickly and smoothly. He is bright without levity and able without solemnity.

TRIED TO BE JOCOSE.

Snicker Was In a Jovial Mood and Hungry as Well.

BUT HE SPOILED HIS MEAL.

By the Time He Managed to Order His Breakfast the Glow of Genial Good Humor He Tried to Shed Around Him Had Turned to Gloom.

Mr. Snicker is well known in his home town as the most facetious man in seventeen counties. His method of expressing what ideas he has is entirely along lines of pure jocosity, but now and then his wit falls upon unappreciative ears. On a recent visit to New York Mr. Snicker arrived rather early in the morning, and the pangs of hunger would brook so little delay that he went immediately upon his arrival to a prominent hotel in the vicinity of the station for his breakfast.

"Good morning, Henri," he chortled in his usual salubrious manner to the waiter as the latter hung his hat on a hook over his table. "Has the butcher come yet?"

"Ze what, sir?" asked the waiter, with a puzzled look on his face, for he was not used to Snickers.

"The butcher," said Snicker, with a merry wink in his left eye. "You know—the chap who brings the food. I thought perhaps?"

"Wait one moment, sir," said the waiter, his perplexity growing deeper. "I will bring ze head waiter, sir."

"Oh, never mind," Snicker began, but the waiter had departed to return in about three minutes with the head waiter.

"What is it, sir?" asked the latter, with a great show of civil interest.

"Oh, nothing," returned Snicker rather sheepishly. "I just asked Snicker here if the butcher had arrived yet, fearing that possibly?"

"The butcher, sir?" repeated the head waiter, like his subordinate, very much mystified.

"Yes," said Snicker, with a faint smile, which he hoped the head waiter would find contagious. "I was only joking."

"Wait till I find ze superintendent," said the head waiter courteously. "I have no doubt we can accommodate monsieur if we can only find out what it is that he wants. I will send for him."

Snicker again started in to explain the mere facetious bearing of his inquiry, but the head waiter, too, had sped away in search of a superior officer who might be expected to be equal to this new and unexpected emergency.

Several omnibus boys and Snicker's waiter as well were dispatched to the kitchen and elsewhere to find him, but apparently without success. Five, ten, fifteen minutes elapsed, and Snicker began to feel that it did not really pay to be as funny as he could under all circumstances.

Finally, however, the head waiter returned and courteously explained that the superintendent had not yet arrived at his post of duty, but that he had telephoned up to the office for the manager of the hotel, who, he assured him, would be down in a very few moments.

"He is rather busy at this time of the morning, sir," he vouchsafed, "but he said he would be down right away."

"Well, I'm sorry," said Snicker ruefully. "You'd better head him off if you can. You see, when I asked if the butcher had come yet, it was only meant as a joke."

"Ah, here is the manager," interrupted the head waiter as a tall, impressive gentleman with a majestic front loomed up in the dining room door and made his way across to Snicker's table. "This is the gentleman, Mr. Pingleton," the head waiter added when the manager had reached Snicker's side.

"Good morning, sir," said the manager breezily. "I hope there is no trouble, sir. I am sorry to have kept you waiting, but this is the busy end of the day with me getting things started along, and our dining room superintendent, I regret to say, is off duty this morning. What can we do for you, sir?"

"I—I want a hard boiled egg and some Lyonnaise potatoes," said Snicker. "John Kendrick Bangs in Lippincott's Magazine."

"Forbidden Fruit. Your luncheons are always so successful, Mrs. Penrhyn-Paget. Do tell me how you select your menus."

"Oh, you see, the doctor has given me a printed list of things I mustn't eat, and I choose the dishes from that."—Woman's Home Companion.

A kindness done to the good is never lost.—Plautus.

WHITE CROSS SOCIETY.

Plan of Distinguished Russian Countess to Aid Sick Children.

Inspired with the hope of founding a great international organization which will accomplish for the children of the world what the Red Cross has done for the sick and wounded, Countess Lydie Rostoptchine, a distinguished Russian, now traveling in the United States, is endeavoring to interest the women of the United States in the project.

"The idea in which the Red Cross had its inception is one which appeals to the heart of all mankind," said Countess Rostoptchine recently at a Washington hotel. "That as well as the excellence of its organization accounts for its power and prestige the world over. It has done for humanity what scattered philanthropists never could have accomplished, and the suffering of sick and wounded has everywhere been alleviated. The human heart cannot be less touched by the miseries of childhood."

"Charitable workers and sociologists are agreed that no outlay of effort repays so largely as the work in behalf of unfortunate little ones. Every great city now has its institutions and its societies devoted to the relief of sick and destitute children. Why not concentrate these efforts in one great organization, to be known as the White Cross, which shall ultimately equal in numbers and prestige the great Red Cross?"

"This has come to be my fixed idea, and I hope before leaving this country to be able to interest many persons in the formation of such an organization."

The Russian noblewoman is one of the most interesting travelers to visit Washington, is related to many of the most famous families of the Russian aristocracy and is looked on as one of the most brilliant women of her native country. She is a writer and lecturer of distinction and one of the most philanthropic women of Russia.

How Erastus Found Light.

Voting is something of a hazard at times if we do not happen to have the plain guidance of the old darky janitor in Princeton. Erastus, being asked how he had voted, replied: "In the mahnin', sah, I was inclined to de Republican cause, for they gave me \$3, but in the afternoon de Democrats gave me \$2. So, sah, I voted de Democrat ticket straight, because dey was de leas' corrup', sah—de leas' corrup', sah!"—Success Magazine.

Warning the Suffragettes.

Bridge-whist—What is the subject of Mrs. Suffragette's lecture this afternoon? Mrs. Clubwoman—The disasters of married life. Mrs. Bridge-whist—I suppose she will have her husband on the platform as an exhibit.—Town

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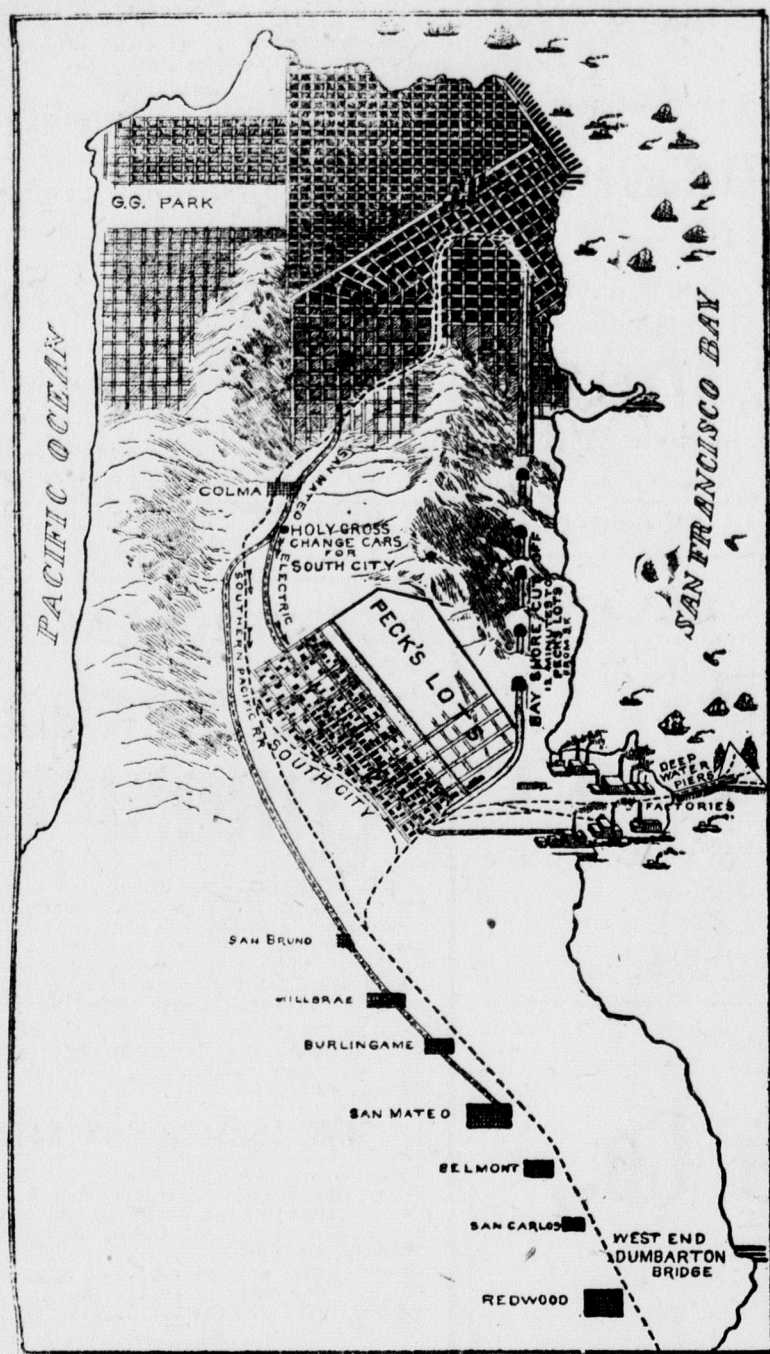
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Of the thing that has brought our burghers cheer—
A thing that is used in every land,
Kingdoms and States, and empires grand—
So good a thing, my dear old friend,
Since Lux's grazing saw its end,
Has not been seen within our town,
Except when "Western Meat" went down,
Established yards, and built its plant,
The largest and the best extant,
Millions of sheep and cows to slaughter,
Excelled by none on tidal water.
The thing of which I write, dear friend,
Appears, at first, to warp and bend,
Like ship-sales flapping in the breeze,

Perhaps, like waves of swelling seas;
Like blankets which our mothers spread
As long ago they dressed our bed,
Noting, with loving, careful eyes,
The length and breadth, and proper size;
Hardly waiting their rest to take,
As long they labored for our sake.
Sold by the foot, the yard, or ton,
Sometimes 'tis used to bind a gun,
Then, held by rivets, hammered fast,
A caisson, or a towering mast;
Resisting steam at pressure high,
The thing that causes ship to fly,
Eastward, or westward, across the main,
Driving ahead for pleasure, or gain;
Unyielding it holds in tubes, or tanks,
Pots and Kettles, and vaults in banks!

SAN BRUNO ITEMS

Judge McSweeney and Thos. Hickey of South San Francisco were among those who attended the St. Patrick's Day entertainment at San Bruno.

San Bruno is still having her troubles with the school problem. The people have voted where the site shall be, but there seems to be a few who are dissatisfied and are endeavoring to put an injunction against using the site selected.

A. J. Tucker, prominent in real estate affairs in San Bruno, is getting along nicely at the French Hospital in San Francisco after being very dangerously ill from appendicitis. Drs. Plymire of South San Francisco attended Mr. Tucker. Mr. Tucker is one of the foremost boosters of San Bruno.

The San Bruno Athletic Club will give their first entertainment on Saturday evening, March 27th at San Bruno Town Hall. There will be an excellent program of boxing between local boys. Among the entertainers are: Jack Alameda of South San Francisco vs. Tony Baroni of Ocean View; Kid Bisset of South San Francisco vs. Kid Wilson of San Bruno; Henry Tomb of San Bruno vs. "Froggy" Menzie of South San Francisco. There will also be other good bouts between the members of the club. Membership tickets, giving admission to entertainment, 50 cents each.

Huntington Circle, W. of W. at San Bruno, had a very pleasant meeting last Monday night, there being fourteen visiting ladies from Redwood Circle of San Francisco. After the usual routine of lodge work, Mrs. Staneirt of San Francisco, on behalf of Redwood Circle, presented to Huntington Circle a charter handsomely framed. A time was devoted to speech making. Then the retiring officer, Mrs. Venable, was escorted to the camp fire and presented with a beautiful gold pin, the emblem of the past Guardian Neighbor. Dancing, coffee, cake and sandwiches finished the program.

The entertainment and dance given in Town Hall on St. Patrick's Birth-

day evening for the benefit of San Bruno's Catholic Church was a grand success. An excellent program was provided, consisting of the following talent: Overture, Huff's Orchestra; Captain Willie Brown, Murray Sisters; Gus Walsh, in a funny story; Irish Melodies, Mrs. N. J. Powers; Specialty, Lucinda Flanders; H. S. Barnes, late of Orpheum; School Days—Willie Hoops, Dora Schultz, Arnold Schuster, Caroline Venable, Byrne Mahoney, Sue Walsh, Joe Hart, Mildred Krohn; Vernon Huff, drummer; R. Valentine, teacher. During the evening a beautiful battenburg spread valued at \$250.00 was given away, the proceeds going to the church. After the entertainment, Huff's Orchestra furnished splendid music for dancing and those present enjoyed themselves till the wee hours of the morning.

The San Bruno Improvement and Social Club held its installation of officers on Thursday evening last. More than a hundred residents of San Bruno were present to see the newly elected officers installed and to urge them forward in the improving of their little town which is destined to become in time one of the best cities on the peninsula. The newly elected officers were: E. M. A. Pallas, President; H. Grady, Vice-President; Wm. Mueller, Secretary; W. W. Linesba, Treasurer; J. H. Kirk, W. Mitchell, W. Henry, J. Delaney, G. Nolan, Trustees. This club is a very important factor in the growth and upbuilding of San Bruno and should be considered so by every citizen. It is the desire of the new officers to increase the membership, do away with all petty feeling and make it one of the strongest and most congenial improvement clubs in the State. To do this it must have the assistance of not a few, but all of the residents. There are a number of very important improvements to come up, such as lowering that eyesore to the main street of San Bruno—the Spring Valley flume; making good streets and sidewalks; getting a sewer system all over San Bruno; getting better train and car service and numerous other improvements of equal importance. To be successful in this undertaking, the club must be strong and to be strong it must have the unity, harmony and energy of the citizens. After the in-

stallation the club provided a good entertainment and an excellent supper. After supper all enjoyed themselves by dancing.

COLMA NOTES

Peter Bennasini, the well-known horseshoer and wagon manufacturer, has of late been absent from his place of business on account of illness, which at one time threatened to be serious. Last accounts Mr. Bennasini was out of danger and doing well. He will take a needed rest for a few days and will then return to his post.

The Jolly Sixteen Whist Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Phillip Deller on Wednesday evening. Favors were given to Miss Augusta Hausmann and Mr. R. J. Smith of South San Francisco. The boobies went to Miss Lena Jensen and Chester Pratt. A delightful supper was served which consisted of many dainty dishes. Following the supper a musicale was given in which several of the members of the club participated. It was close to the hour of two in the morning before the party adjourned, all voting Mrs. Deller a charming hostess. Among the guests present were: Mr. R. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Luce, Mrs. Luzone Nixon, Miss Augusta Hausmann, Mr. Peter Jensen, Miss Lena Jensen, Mrs. Geo. Wight, Miss Frances Woolsey, Mr. George Wight Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Clay Silver, Mr. Paul Woolsey, Mrs. Frank Pratt, Jack Callan, Chester Pratt, Miss Elizabeth MacCullaugh, Matthew Bosiene and Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Deller.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY!

Dr. G. L. Tufts to Speak at St. Pauls M. E. Church

The prominent reformer, Dr. G. L. Tufts, has been unexpectedly obtained to speak tomorrow night at St. Pauls M. E. church on the subject: "Echoes." Dr. Tufts is one of the secretaries of the International Reform Bureau. The doctor is a strong, eloquent speaker and should have a large audience. Come and bring your friends.

NEWS FROM HILLCREST

Supervisor James T. Casey is repairing the roads at this end of the county.

T. J. Mullins has a streak of his old-time luck. He sold six lots in Hillcrest last week.

C. A. Kirkpatrick has been on the sick list the past week from ptomaine poisoning, caused from eating stewed crab.

The Pride of the Hill Market opened for business Thursday, March 18th with a full line of choice meats, groceries and vegetables, everything new and fresh. Success to the new market. It is run by Belli & Co., Phillip Deller and Guisti & Co.

A United Railroads suburban car ran into a grocery wagon belonging to J. Tunncliffe of Twenty-ninth street at Hillcrest Wednesday afternoon, crippling one of his horses so badly that it was later shot by Deputy Sheriff Kirkpatrick.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining on hand thirty days preceding March 15, 1909.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

DOMESTIC

Barsanti, Emilio; Curtis, Jimmie; Danz, Henry; Domenico, Mostardo; Kitchen, Wm.; Laplace, Mr.; Lazzarini, Angelo; Marque, Cyrille; Monek, J. J.; Mulvaney, Robt.; Maltisen, Gertrude; Nier, Casimiro; Piev, Leon; Perra, Josephine. M.; Rossier, Paul; Sullivan, M.; Stoberg, Fred; Secana, Mrs. Juanita; Vanucci, G.; Vein, Mrs. W.

FOREIGN

Boularde, Jean; Cavallo, Stefano; Domenico, Mostardo; Fames, H.; Ferrera, Argentina; Martins, Joe Favres; Martines, Joribio; Ohlsson, N.; Roehaag, Louis L.; Rosa, Francisco L.; Umberto, Fantinato.

First class music for weddings, dances, receptions, etc., by the Emile J. Charlier Orchestra. Rates reasonable. For information apply at Linden Hotel, care H. J. Vandenbos, South San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Cal. *tf

PHOTO OF MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL WILL BE MODEL

Portola Festival Committee Offers Valuable Prize for Pretty California Woman

In order to make the Portola Festival a real California affair which will include every section of the entire State, those in charge have adopted an unique method to interest young women. A prize amounting in value to one hundred dollars has been offered for the photo of the most beautiful woman in the entire State.

This competition will serve a double purpose. It will not only familiarize the people of the entire world with the really beautiful California girl, but will give the young woman herself a trophy that will be a great honor.

The Portola Festival will be held in San Francisco from the 19th to the 23d of October of this year and will attract thousands of people to this State from the East and from the North Pacific Coast.

The publicity will bring the State of California and San Francisco before the world in a far more comprehensive manner than ever before. People in the East and in other States look upon California as a beautiful winter resort. During this festival, which is being arranged in one of the pleasantest seasons of the year, the visitors will have an opportunity of seeing the State, and particularly that part surrounding San Francisco and its carnival spirit. Certainly there is no place in the world where people revel and enjoy themselves more than do those of this section.

The proposed competition is to secure the photo of a beautiful girl which will be given to an artist who will use it as his model for a poster strictly characteristic of California.

The Executive Committee of the Portola Festival has its headquarters at Nos. 936-938 Phelan Building, San Francisco, and communications may be addressed there.